PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Fond Designs of Southern Conspirators.

European Traitors Striving Against America.

False Assertions and Falser Predictions,

We publish below a considerable amount of contra ace, captured with the rebel steams the Union blockading fleet, while attempt ing to run the blockade at the entrance of the Mississip system of pyrotechnic and electro-magnetic ney, to lay and work his mines, and put himself at the position of the government during the war with the ed States, or so long as the government of the Con-rate States shall desire, at an annual salary of fifteen his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, should seek to hould be made in favor of the Confederate States, and

em and of secession in every phase. This writer was and afterwards of the Evening Post. He was also the at thor of a patriotic Union song, to the air of the "Star Spangled Banner." The whole correspondence will be read with interest, as showing the desperate straits of

FEARS OF MR. PEIRSE.

Wednesday.

My Dear Sm—I have read with much interest all the
prespondence from the disunited States, and have
one to the conclusion that the vert will reak dawn in the
forth for wind of fands. There's a most important artie in the Times again, that has arrived this morning.

Sensation in the South

THE KINGLY FAME OF COTTON.

WEDNESDAY.

MY DEAR MR. KING—If you are in want of a good night's rest, go and read Russell's letter in the Times of yesterday (fuesday). You will alsee afterwards, as the French say, "sur tes deux are "life." The Times will ring a different song about the cotton on the 21st of December, and I should not wonder if the recognition of the Southern confederation will become a question of party in England, and the torics come into power on it. Yours, E. PERRSE.

SOME FOREIGN ADVICE.

AIX EX SAVOY.

HOTH, DE LA POSTE, August 15, 1861.

My Dran Six-I regret that a hasty departure from Paris deprived me of the pleasure of a conversation with you after the arrival of the news respecting the Manassay hatter.

once, and I hole will be again, in your life and mme, our common clantry.

Whether the sedative effect of the mineral waters, conjoined with the remarkably pure air of Air, and the generally rational life which I lead nere, predispose me to take a more hopeful view of the future, I cannot determine; but the fact tenains that I now believe that I can piece the present gloom.

As you are aware, I have been thief of croakers (and blindest, foreseeing nothing but blackest ruin); but I derive positive, consolation from indications of Northern sentiment. Under certain contingencies I think I could indicate with some precision the march of events, and a solution of our troubles more speedy and happy than either of us has been disposed to hope. One of these contingencies is that the South shall not march on Washington. That done, and I relayee into my oid condition of hopefus despindency. But should havis' government display the great prudence, wisdom and self-command of morely strongthoning their positions, repelling stucks, and proving to the world a defacto government, think we need not despair of the country, the republic, and of likerty.

Is nearly pray that before this you have used your

A SAFE ROUTE FOR LETTERS.

CONSCLATE UNITED STATES,

MOSCOW, SEPL. 1, 1861.

Hen. Butter Kine, of Geo., Paris:

Draw Sin—I am most analous to communicate with my nucleand your friend, Francis Sorrel, of Savannab. I begin oring and that you will favor me with your redress.

Paris, where a letter may reach you, or where you we armit me to call and pay my respects when "en rout or home the next month. Respectfully, yours, F. S. CLAXTON, Of Maryland, and son of Commodore C. This may not reach you!!

GREAT ANXIETY FOR A SOUTHERN CONPEDER

I have to thak you, my dear sir, for your prompt reply yesterday (Wednesday) to my request that you would indicate a safe channel of communication with Savannab. I beg to inform you that I have no immediate necessity for writing to my uncle, but availed myself of a special excuse of no importance to learn your address without compromising myself in case of accident. your address without compromising myzelf in case of accident.

Concluding that this will incur no other risk than the

your address without compromising myself in case of sections.

Concluding that this will incur no other risk than the asual chances of the post, I write to ask whether your cretontais will anthorize an official "demarche" near to this government for the recognition of the South' I have to add that the question of Southern independence is not many riewed with favor as opening a channel of direct and free in creaming of presents, but the volcemed crying evil of therety does not militate against recognition, as with the other Powers of Europe. I feel authorized, after having had two friendly conferences with a prominent member of the Foreign Office, and one with one of the most, if not the most, inductial of the condential advisers of the Sovereign, to give it as my belief that but little hesitation and delay would be met with an attaining this desired result. Being ignorant, of course, of your instructions, I can only profess my readiness, should you visit the country, to give you the benefit of my sojourn hore, and consequent knowledge of men and manners. I have an energial that it is not a summary to give you the benefit of my sojourn hore, and consequent knowledge of men and manners. I have losired that some prominent and forcible writer like yourself should publish articles in reply to the attacks of the Northern journals. Should you have any prepared and will furnish me with a copy I will translate them and alone in the opinion that a series of allowages. I am not alone in the opinion that a series of allowages. I am not alone in the opinion that a series of allowages. I am not alone in the opinion that a series of openions.

I shall, if desired, and over the Continent.

I shall, if desired, take charge of your despitches; but of this and of my plan for avading arrest I will confer with you when I to mysolf the pleasure of calling on you, should it be desired by yourself or the commissioners to avail yourselves of my knowledge of two or three of the Corporan languages (always without pay) I shall be but too

THE WAY THE CONSPIRATORS WORK.
SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

my mother, but your counsel will be far more valuable to him.

I sugested in my last the favorable reception you would probably meet with from this government. If you should authorize it, I will ascertain whether it will be advisable to make a formal demand for recognition at this moment. I think myself, with a little manueuvering, it would soon be granted; but this, of course, is merely an opinion, based upon unofficial conversations.

I cautioned you against a Mr. M—, now in Paris. I did so on the authority of his father, who is heart and soul with the South.

Lincoln & Co. seemed determined to insult Austria. The first appointment as Minister was politically objectionable; the new one will be equally so religiously, if true—can it be possible—that Mr. Mark wisited Garibaidito effer him a command? If so, the cup is full to overflowing, and the whole American people dispraced forever. Much as the fact will reflect credit and prestige on the South, I could have wished this demand disprace spired the nation and the Angle-Saxon name. Respectfully, yours. As there is no knowing what einergencies may arise, it guards against accidents, I inform you that should have occasion to communicate anything requiring great eaution. I will write in English, but use the characters of

LETTER FROM CLAXTON, OF MARYLAND. Moscow, Sept. 9, 1861.

to Monroe & Co., Bankers, with whom perhaps business relations.

I should be most happy to see you in Russia, and can assure you that you would be amply repaid for so long a journey. It differs in many respects from the rest of Europe, and it would be a source of great pleasure to me to do the honors of Moscow and St. Petersburg to the friend of my uncle (Francis Sorreil, of Savannah), and of my father, the late Commodors of my name. Ruspectfully, your obedient servant,

F. S. CLAXTON, of Maryland.

in subscribe myself as I did be ellow traiter,
Hop. Thor. Butler King, &c., &c.

A SWEARING CORRESPONDENT. My Dran Sin—I have been writing you (two letters)-candidly, I acknowledge—to 21 or 23 Rue d'Parthened did you get them? When are you coming over? Writ

EFFORTS FOR EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.

have done is much more important than you may imagine.

You well remember that it was at the entractics of Michel Chevalier that you published your letter to the Minister of Commerce. Its distribution to the members of the Senate and of the Corps Legislatif, to the Prefets, the Chambers of Commerce, and the bankers of Paris, has had a great influence upon the establishment of a line of steamers from France to the Confederate States, and has enlightened all parties upon the affairs of the Southers States—a matter which was previously almost ulterly unknown in France.

That is an important point gained, for those parties have a great influence upon the country at large, and your document has not made merely a showy effect, but it has done good and substantial work.

I need not recall to your memory what the minister told you in QPe of the interviews you had; it was too gratifying for you to have forgotten it.

Allow me, sit, in closing this letter, to say that I trust the Ambassador of the Confederate States will not forget the promises made by the Hon, T. Butler King to his most respectful and obedient servant.

The Haussoullier.

respectful and obedient servant, CH. HAUSSOULLIER.

The Hon. T. Burlen King, T. O. T. Y. P.
Your appointment as representative of the Confederate
States in France would be most agreeable. That I know
from pretty good authorities. The manner you have
settled the affairs of the French emigrants in California
with M. Dillon has not been forgetten.

ours. Juna 28, 1861.

yours.

JUNE 28, 1861.

LEVERFOOL, August 27, 1861.

Six—I should feel greatly oblight if you could give me the address of Mr. Thomas Buller King, of Georgis, U.S. Perhaps I ought to state that I have instructions to direct my solicitor to street him for a considerable date to direct my solicitor to street him for a considerable date to direct my solicitor to street him for a considerable date to the tendent make the manner of the tendent make the tendent my solicitor to street him for a considerable date to Mr. Winicoman still at the hotel, he having taken rooms elsewhere. I have just had an interview with him in regard to making the loan, and will write to you to morrow the result. In the mean time do not present the letter of introduction to Meesra Marcuard & Co., as I would prefer the draft to be discounted by Mr. W. Expecting this pleasure by to-morrow's mail, I am yours, respectfully.

Hou. T. Bernsh King, Paris.

Care of Brackstone Baker, Esq.,

Gresham House, Old Broad street, London.

London, August 2, 1861.

Mr Dran Sm:—I regret to advise you that I have been make the negotiation for you with Mr. Winterman. He expressed a desire to afford you he accommodation, but without authority from fr. Mordecat, his partner he was unwilling.

terse us greatly here.
Trusting I may have the pleasure of hearing from you here, I am, dear sir, yours, truly,
Address, care of Brackstone Baker, Gresham House,
Old Broad street.

Address, care of Brackstone Baker, Gresham House, Old Broad street.

Hon. T. Burner Krief, Paris.

Paris, le July 31, 1861.

My Drar Sir.—I cannot make out why you did not send Mr. Moore the money which is due to him. It put me in a very awkward position towards the Allas newspaper. Mr. Moore (the English printer) threatens to take law proceedings against me, which, as you may naturally suppose, would be moss unpleasant.

When you made up your mind to have the pamphlete printed in English. I went on your behalf to Galignani's, who said he could not do it for less than £7. I then undertook to get it published in London for £5, provided you should contribute 39 frames (£1 46) towards my travelling expenses, so that the whole would come only to £6 4s., besides saving the trouble of sending 500 copies over to England. You gave me 200 frames, out of which 170 were due to me for my trouble and the work I had done for you.

for you.

I went over to England, got your pamplet printed, took great pains about it, and I must confess that I did not expect you would let me support your expenses. In the hopes, sir, that I shall hear from you by return of post, I remain yours, very truly,

12 RUE VILLEDO.

R. MITCHELL.

12 RUS VILLEDO.

12 RUS VILLEDO.

A SECESH ERITISH CONSUL.

[Extract.]

Messrs. A. A. NSVUS & Co., New Orleans:—
Running out from a Southern port is quite a different thing to going in. On the 2d January i received your letter dated November the 9th, with a press copy of another. The other letters welch you mention have not come to hands. As to Mr. Langranis, I should prefer stopping with him. He is always ready to assist me in anything I wish, and is a thorough gentleman. A great thing for me, too, is that he speaks fluently German, but when I have anything particular, I go to my Consul, T. Crawford, Esq., a thorough Southerner, and Polito and obliging to anybody. Your most obadiont servant.

H. P. STEIHQUAH.

HAYANA, Jan. 10, 1862.

H. P. STEIHQUAH.

I leave this afternoon for Nassau, in the schooner J.

Tunes, to procure a register for the General Miramon, which the English Consul says can be done without taking the ship there; and Mr. Fraira thinks that it is much less expends than to take in our Cargo here and then go there for our papers, and in all probability will be able to find some articles there that cannot be had here, and likewise save time. Yours, very respectfully.

J. J. MACAULY, New Orleans, La.

J. L. MACAULY, New Orleans, La.

LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL.

HAVANA, CCHA, Dec. 6, 1861.

MY LORD—The uniform success which has attended the arms of the Confederate States of America, must, I should suppose, be sufficient evidence to the world of their ability to maintain the independence they have declared. Assuming that to be an accomplehed fact, it follows, as a matter of course, that the usual diplomatic intercourse between nations will soon be established between them and the great Powe, so of Europe. It is quite natural, therefore, that a people thus coming fresh into the family of nations should feel some anxiety respecting the agents to be selected for the purpose of conducting that intercourse.

the agents to be selected for the purpose of conducting that intercurse.

There are no two nations whose material interests point to a closer alliance than those of Great Britain and the Confederate States. It is in this view I presume to address to your lordship this note, and to solicit your favorable consideration of the suggestion I am about to make. Her Britainte Majesty's Consuldeneral in Cuba has been long and most favorably known to the mercantile com numity of the Confederate States. The great courtesy shad intelligence of Mr. Crawford in the performance of his official duties, his uniform kindness and hospitality in pursonal intercourse, have endeared him to all who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance. I therefore beg leave to assure your lordship, most respectfully, that her Majesty's government could not select a more acceptable parson to be her Majesty's minister to reside near the government of the Confederate States. I have the honor to be your lordship's most obedient servant,

The Commissioner from Georgia, C. S. A.

To the Right Hon. Earl RUSSRII, &c.

THE GREAT GEORGIA MOVEMENT.

To the Right Hon. Earl Russall, &c.

THE GREAT GEORGIA MOVEMENT.

Macon, Jan. 3, 1860.

My Dean Sir.—I have dely received your fetter of this date, informing me of your appointment and of your rearly departure for Europe, and asking me to prepare the why in this country and in Europe among the friends of the great Georgia movement. I will do so with great pleasure, and you may rest assured I will do my best, for I feel that on your mission depends the great question of ways and means for the South—a question far more important than mere force. Our trade and industry must be protected from ruin and our cotton from injury on the high seas. I will pack np and start for Washington immediately—to-night. By the 12th, or 15th I will fave the way cleared in Washington with the foreign legations. Your Gevernor has struck the true blow for Southern independence, and your mission becomes one of immease importance. I have the hore to be, yours, faithfully,

COMMENTS ON MR. LINCOLN'S MESSAGE. Governor Johnson, written some time since, in the subject of Brunswick and its prespects, which may jessibly
be of use to you on account of the efficial position compied by him. Nothing new. Most people read Lincoin's
mangural as a " no fight" measure, and few care a
" curs" whether it is or no. Yours. A. E. CKHRAN.

Think I shall be down about Simbley or Monday.

PREMEDITATED RESELLION.

Think I shall be down about Sinday or Monday.

PREMEDITATED REBELLION.

([Private and Confidential.]

NEW YOR, April 10, 1881.

Hon. T. Butler King, Paris:

Dear San—Yours of the 25th ultimo, from Louden, reached me yesterday. Yeu have no doubt received Mr. J. W. Huil's letters, directed care American Minister, Paris. Mr. Day has been here a few days, but has returned. He wrote you at the Clarendon, London. By this time you will have made up your mind whether or not Mr. Hull has been successful, and whether his bankers can or will go on with the railrond and land, on our plan. If yes, then I am roady to go with the agents and show them the whole matter. If the contrary, then comes the tug and trial. Then I believe the whole thing rests with you and myself. Others may advise, but how and where to find the men to go into it and stick to it until we are successful as the question to decide. Mr. Hull has other important matters of his own that absorbs his mind, and he may or may not be necessary to carry the matter out. You must be the judge. If he is not of service, the division would be between four instead of five. As you decide so I will be governed. I will join you when you say so to me and Messrs. July and Hloom. They (Messrs. D. and B.), yourself and myself, are the only ones that control the land and road. If Mr. Hull has, or can negotiate the matter, of course we want him. If he cannot, why divide with him. This day Port Sunder will be abacked, and before this reaches you Pickens—then all the slace State will rush together, a expandion will of course follow, and the confedency acknowledged; then capital will follow, and we can carry our plans. I have enlisted in this matter mined and confident view of it. Yours, very truly, J. Cowless.

Let me know where to direct letters to you, and write me often. J. C.

stances, I may not get any in time to answer immediate demands.

It would be exceedingly mortifying to me, and our nationality might suffer by exposing my condition here. It is unnecessary for me to go into explanations on this subject. I am certain you can appreciate my feelings. As a Southerner must note-days maintain his dignity and honor I have to ask your existance. I wish to join you in Paris immediately, and devote all my time and energy in securing this line of steamers, and while you are moving other matters, I can work for the steamers. I do not ask for anything but expenser. My time is freely given to the great cause we have undertaken.

It will require \$250 to leave me easy and take me to you, and I hope you will comply with my request by return of mail, and I shall leave for Paris on Tuesday.

I cannot move from here without your assistance except by calling for a loan from one of our Belgian friends, and that would destroy our cause probably in fature. Yours, If the Yennon, Address J. M. Vernon, 8 Rue Ville, Hermons, Brussels.

parties.

DISTRUST OF THE BELGIAN PROPLE.

Pains, April 24, 1861.

My Dear Sin—Where are you? I do not know. I have written to you, care of the American Minister at Brussels. I have seen no answer.

I have written in the strongest terms about you to the Duke of Brabant and M. Poncelet. I have enclosed, after my letter was sealed, a little blue paper, giving you avery week translation of what I had written to the Duke of Brabant about you. On another hand, a friend of mine has writter immediately to the Colome B. first my letter was sealed by the colored by the colored

Very truly, yours,
E. DE BELLOT DE MINIERES.

E. DE BELLOT DE MINIERES.

PREPARATION OP MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

PREPARATION OP MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

Captain de Russell, who has just returned from the South on a mission for the government, is, I am told, strongly inclined in favor of the confederates. He will be most happy to receive us Sunday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock.

Were it received.

and 12 o'clock.

Were it possible for you to get your maps, especially that of Brunswick harbor, and the report made upon it from Morney's, it would be well to do no, no as to lay the whole matter before him, and get him, when he reports the Emperor, to incution it as the best one, which he will of course do when onlightened, his statement corroborating the previous one: the whole matter would then run smooth and fast. My best regards.

P. PICQUET DU BELLY.

WHAT THEY EXPECTED FROM THE TRENT AFFAIL.

smooth and fast. My best regards.

P. PICQUET DU BELLY.

WHAT THEY EXPECTED FROM THE TRENT AVFAIR.

MOMTHEAL, Thursday, June 27, 1861.

My DEAR MR. Kest—After much peril in the ice, but otherwise an agreeable passage, I agrived yesterday at Quebec, and thence last evening to this place. To my great relief and pleasure I met here Mr. D. F. Brisbie, of Norfolk, Virginia, who brings me late tidings of my family, who were, thank God, well ten days ago.

Mr. Brisbie goos cut, as you did, with the confidence of his State, and with not altogether dissimilar views. I beg to commend him to you most cordaily as a gentleman worthy in all respects of your confidence, conference and personal esteem. By the way, as I have written thus much, I recollect that he told me he was adquainted with you, and I will only add, therefore, that Mr. Brisbie is a member of the Virginia Legis sture, and one of the most active and intelligent p ometars of directiveds in our State. I have told him of your tremendous pamphlet, and I have told him of your tremendous pamphlet, and I have taken the liberty to promise him that you would read it to him. He will take to you most interesting intelligence from the South. We have whipped the scoundrels in three instances, and, what is worsefor them though better for us, we have proved already their utter inciliciency to cope with us. Not the least gratifying element is the threatening aspect of England and the United States, or rather the rotten government at Washington. God grant that it may lead to a ray daye, and that "John Ball" may thou their thock asks high. If he does this I will forgive him a load of his self-conceit, a regame and hellow philanthropy.

If I had an opportunity I will write you after my artiade sky high. If he does this I will torgive him bis self-conceit, arrogance and hollow philauthropy. If I find an opportunity I will write you after m' arrival in Richmond. Till then, and always with high respect and cateem, your sincere friend,

EEV. TUCKER.

N. B.—The government is at Richmend, and I shall not have to go to Montgomery. If your sons happen to be there I will see them at once, and be kind to them. B. T.

Bus I specialist. I gave your a fetter to have been your floor. It will, I think, be all over in January at the latest; only, I wish they would take Washington, but I suppose they wish to make sure of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennesse first, and in that they are right. Eshould not wonder if the Western States record, and that "Morne" leave your letter with Sir C. Leave and the Consider of the Western States venue and the Washington.

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' CORPS.

treating Towards Gordonsville. CAMP NEAR SPARTA, Va., April 25, 1862.

eports that Jackson, after flying from our advancing possession of the Union troops, he remanded it to Harrisonburg. At an early hour on Saturday morning Jackson, turnpike, and at latest accounts had reached McGaugheys

cavalry, while sconting the Suray road beyond Massa seven of the enemy and eleven of their horses. None of

camp yesterday, to the great delight of the Green Moun-Williams' division, reached Mount Jackson on Friday

They will be distributed to-day. The stone turnpikes of this region are very destructive to shoes. owing to a prevailing northeaster, the dampness penetra-

men. There are loud calls for the restoration of the The inhabitants of this lovely and fertile valley, alsion now sincerciv regret if, and appear well pleased

end. Fresh ments and breadstuffs abound in this sec hem away beyond our reach. The rebel Jackson's retreat from this place had a benedicial effect on the volunteers and drafted men from Rockingham and the surrounding counties. Large numbers of them daily lines and deliver themselves up. It is stated that hundreds of thom are now in the Massametten

Mountains, hiding from Ashby's scouts, only awaiting an opportunity to escape and claim protection from Gen. cave a few miles hence, where were concealed sixteen

A portion of Ashby's cavalry are scouting both sides of the mountain near Harrisonburg, watching our move-ments and endeavoring to catch deserters. The main

ant Colonel Batchelder's (Provost Marshal) department and examined by Colonel Clark, of General Banks' staff. Dr. Baxter, late Assistant Surgeon of the Wiscons. Third, has been appointed Medical Purveyor for this do-

It is a fact worthy of notice that the rebel hes-pitals are models of comfort, convenience and cleanimess. At Mount Jackson three large two story frame buildings have been recently constructed on the most approved propriate wards. The ceilings are high and the ventila-

Wagous are actively collecting forage and other sup ndech and Frederick counties. A Union hestage, who escaped from Jackson on Satur-

ust of Harrisonburg, which place he left in a perfect

e march on foot behind the train, up hill and down. from sheer exhaustion. This act has caused great indignation in our army, and loud cries are made for re taliation upon prominent seccesionists hereabouts.

comes it can be called which was limited to a few nights, closed on Saturday with the "Figlia di Reggimento." The cast was the same as on the occasion of its representation in New York, she principal reles being sustained by Kellogs, Brignoli and Süsini. The house was but an indifferent one, considering that this was the last night on which opera will be played for some menths. We have but little to add to what we have already said respecting lies Kellogs's impersonation of Marin. She sang well, but was wanting in the entrain which we look for in the vivandigre. The meagreness of the role of Tonio was not compensated for by the introduction of the romanna from the "Lombardi," which Brignoli, to the great disappointment of many, emitted on this occasion. disappointment of many, omitted on this occasion.
Susmi was in better voice, and played Sulpizio with his
usual ratting bucyancy of spirits. In the finate of the
third act great uncertainty was observable between the This representation, as we have stated, closes the present season, it not being Mr. Grau's intention to give opera

IMPORTANT FROM YORKTOWN.

The Town Shelled by a Union Gunboat— Cannonading Along the Whole Line of

The principal event yesterday worth mentioning was the shelling of Yorktown by one of the gunboats. She moved up to the mouth of Wormley's creek during the which was promptly answered by the rebels.

Yorktown, when she again opened fire, the shells ex-A few shots were fired during the day along the whole

No ope was injured.

It is raining again this morning; but the indications are that the weather will soon clear up.

The object of the flag of truce sent to the enemy's line

on Tuesday, by order of Grueral McCiclian, was for the purpose of effecting an exchange of four rebel prisoners order that they might be better cared for. The answer showed that they were disposed to comply with the General's request; but the wounded had been sent to

GENERAL PAVIDSON'S OFFICIAL REPORT. HEADQUARTERS THEO BREIADE, SMITH'S DIVISION, CAMP NEAR LEE'S MILL, WARWICK RIVER, VA.,

GENERAL PAVIDSON'S OPPICIAL REPORT.

HEMDGRARHERS THERE BREADE, SMITH'S DIVISION,
CAMP NEAR LEE'S MILL, WARWICK REVER, VA.

She—Having been directed by the General-commanding the division to furnish a report of the operations of my brigade from the Sich Inst. to the present time, I respectfully state as follows:—

The advance of the division from Young's Mill was formed by my brigade, the Soventh Maine, Colonel Mason commanding, being deployed as a line of skirnishers in front, with a section of Kennedy's battery; Lieutemant Cowan following the road. The Thirty-third New York Colonel McKean, and the Forty-minth New York Colonel McKean, and the Forty-minth New York Colonel McKean, and the Forty-minth New York Lieutemant Colonel Alberger, in the order named, moving in rear of this advance in column.

About four miles from Young's Mill, at eleven A. M., the enemy's pickets were driven in, exchanging occasional shots with our skirmishers, and a mile further on, through dense weeds, we came in sight of an open space of the position of the enemy, a line of earthworks in our front. The Seventh Maine, as skirmishers, were halted in the edge of the woods, the section of artillery placed in battery, and the Thirty-third, Seventy-seventh and Forty-minth New York State Volunteers formed rapidly in line under the file of the enemy's shell and canister. The left of the Seventh Maine, as extino fartillery placed in battery, which followed my brigade, came into position on the Fights and left of our road, and opened on the enemy. My Aid de-Camp, Lieutemant Long, of the Thirty-third New York, who had dimbed a tree for observation upon our left flank, Lieutennant Colonel Alberger, Forty-minth New York, was thrown aback at an obtuse angle with the rest of my line to meet their Intentions. With these disposals we awaited the arrival and recomnoissance of General Smith.

The troops of my brigade maintained their position as above stated until seven P. M. of the evening of the 7th, when they were withdrawn about one mile further in

7th, when they were withdrawn about one mile further in the rear.

My discussive are as follows:—
Area 5.—One private of the Seventh Maine and one of the Forty minth Now York Volunteers, killed, and two privates of the Seventh Maine and one of the Forty-ninth New York, wounded.

Area 6.—Three privates of the Forty-ninth New York wounded severely; one offeer, thermant George Gale, of the Thirty third New York, seriously wounded; one of the Seventh seriously wounded.

Area 7.—One private of the Seventh Maine seriously wounded; one of the Seventh seriously wounded.

Area 7.—One private of the Seventh seriously wounded.

Area 8.—One private wounded, Thirty-third New York Volunteers.

April 11,—One corporal, Sevenin Maine, killed, and one private wounded.

The Forty-night regiment and a company of the Hirty-third New York, the latter under command of Lieut. Co.). Corning, were much exposed to the fire of the chemy's rifle pits while we lay in position.

I regret to state that Lieut. Swan, Company A, and bugher firown, Company D. Seventh Maine Volunteers, were cartired by the enemy on the 5th last, being reparated from their command by a swamp, while skirmishing.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Additional Particulars of the Fight at South Mills, N. C .- Arrival of Wounded Union Soldiers, &c., &c.

FORTRES MONROE, April 25, 1862. ing by the steam gunboat Cohasset, on suspicion of an attempt to run the blockade and enter the Elizabeth river. The captain was taken on board the Minnesota, and stated he was bound for Hatteras Inlet. He had a cargo of besi and pork, &c. His papers were taken from

sigsippi, which brought down from Norfolk yesterday Mills, the location of the engagement of last Saturday previously reported.

The Union troops consisted of parts of five regiments the Twenty-first Massachusetts, the Fifty-first Pennsylva da, the Ninth New York, the Eighty-ninth New York and the Sixth New Hampshire, under the command of General R no, numbering five or six hundred man. They savied pelow Elizabeth City and marched up to the cana without opposition. The object of the movement was to break up the locks. The engagement took place during the afternoon, and the rebels were driven from the field Late in the evening it was known that the rebels were receiving reinforcements, and General Reno retired during

No transportation having been provided for the wounded, they were left in a temporary hospital, and Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty first Massachu-acts, was detailed to remain with them.

Several others, who were only slightly wounded, left with the other troops; among them Col. Hawkins, The wounded men, on their arrival here, were taken to the general hospital, and properly carel for.

he enemy they did not have enough to eat, but were otherwise properly taken care of. The following are the names of the wounded :--

Lieutenant Lewis Hallman, Fifty-first Pennsylvania

John Dunn, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Co. B, in the E. E. Barker, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Co. C, in the

W. W. Done, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Co. C, in the

Wm. Cortelyon, Ninth New York, Co. B, in the right John Cartin, Ninth New York, Co. B. in the left arm

Chas. R. Walter, Ninth New York, Co. A, in the right

J. J. Kelly, Ninth New York, Co. E, in the right side. Wilcox, Ninth New York, Co. F, in the face

the right ankle.

Benj. Hovely, Fifty first Pennsylvania, Co. B, in the

Assistant Surgeon Warren, of the Twenty-first Massa-

chusetts, detailed to attend the wounded, accompanied

Captain W. M. Bartlett, acting Lieutenant Colonel of the Twentieth Massachusetts regiment, was shot before Yerktown on Wednesday, and has had his left leg ampu-

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Battle Between the Advanced Guards of the Hostile Armies Near Corinth.

The Rebels Defeated and Driven Back to their Intrenchments.

General Halleck Pushing His Entire Army Vigorously Forward.

Supposed Evacuation of Corinth by the Enemy

Death of Major General C. F. Smith,

Sr. Louis, April 26, 1862. A special despatch to the Missouri Democrat, dated Cairo, to-day, says:-

Passengers who reached here this morning on the steamer N. W. Thomas, which left Pittsburg Landing on Thursday night, bring the highly important intelligence that an engagement took place on Thursday between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies; that the rebels were driven back towards Corinth, and that General Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously

CHICAGO, April 26, 1862.

A special despatch from Cairo says that a reconnoissance was made towards Corinth on Thursday, and when nine miles out they surprised a rebel camp, and advanced to Pea Ridge, within six miles of Corinth. They remained from eleven o'clock in the morning until three o'clock in the afternoon, but no signs of the enemy were seen.

Mr. Stevenson, of Danville, Ill., who accompanied the reconnoissance, heard the constant rattle of cars and sounding of steam whistles towards Memphis, and thus got the impression that the rebels were evacuating Corinth for Memphis.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 25. 1 Via Louisville, "April 26, 1862.

Major General C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tennessee, at four o'clock this afternoon, of dysentery. He was taken sick shortly after the occupation of Savannah by the forces under him, and has been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought to be dangerous until the past week. His family have been notified of his death,

and are on their way to Savannah. General T. H. Sherman arrived here yesterday.

IMPORTANT FROM ALABAMA.

The Bear Creek Bridge, at the Crossing

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Foote, enclosing a report from Lieute Commanding Gwin, dated the 14th inst., in which he The Tyler and Lexington convoyed two transports, containing two thousand troops, in antry and cavalry, under

where they disembarked, and proceeded rapidly to Bear Creek Bridge, at the crossing of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, for the purpose of destroying it and as much of the trestle work as they could find. The expedition was entirely successful. The bridge, consisting of two spans of one hundred and ten feet each, was

gether with some five hundred feet of trestle work and The rebels made a feeble resistance to our cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, but soon hastily

retreated, losing four killed. Our loss none. THE EXPEDITION TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Siege of Fort Jackson-The Blockade of the Mississippi Run by a Union

A despatch received at the War Department to-day from Fortress Monroe says a Richmond despatch of the 25th states that a federal gunboat had succeeded in passing Fort Jackson, below New Orleans; but the rebels add they regard it of little importance, as they have other defences to be depended upon.

A Ship Island letter of the 6th inst. states that Gen. Williams' brigate left there on the 24 instant for New

News from Ship Island. Arrived, ship Black Prince, from Ship Island on the 6th, via Havana on the 15th inst.

Left at Ship Island ships Great Republic, from Portland; Parliament, from Boston, and Western Empire, from do. Both the latter ships landed their cargose, Also left at Ship Island the ships Eliza and Ella, from Also in port ships Idaho, Ocean Pearl, E. W. Farley, Undaunted and North America, uncertain.

NEW York, April 26, 1862.

A special meeting of the Associated Press of the State of New York will be held at Boggs' Hotel, Utics, on Monday, the 28th inst., at two P. M. Every member

should be present, as business of vital importance will be submitted to the meeting. J. C. CUYLER,
Promident of the Association Coroner's Office.

FATAL STARMY AFFARY BITWEEN BOYS.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest at 236 East Thirteenth atreet upon the body of Alexander Taylor, a lad about fifteen years of age, who was killed by a companion named Bernard Shine, under the following circumstances:—The lads were playing at the corner of avenue lads were playing at the corner of avenue B and Thirteeuth airest on Tuesday, it appears, when a quarrel arose, and some blows were struck. Since, getting rather the worst of the encounter, drew a pen knile and stabbed his adversary in the abdomen, severing the intestines. The injured laid was taken to the residence of his parents, and attended by a physician, but medical sid proved of little avail. Pertentitie ensued very soon after the occurrence, and on Friday the sufferer died. The jury rendered a verdice against the youthful assailant, and the Coroner issued a werrant for his apprehensien, but up to last evening the police were unable to effect his arrest.